

Racial Label — A Stigma

The use of the word Negro as a racial label has no true anthropological foundation. Nor does its etymology, except by extraneous implications, mean race. The word is of Spanish origin meaning black. It is a descriptive adjective employed in determining either pigmentation or identity of an object animate or inanimate. Since no one has ever challenged its use, it has come to be accepted in the Anglo-Saxon world as a sort of lore without critical rationalization.

In view of the stigma it carries, there has been, for quite sometime, a studied avoidance of the word Negro both on the British Isles and continental Europe. And, when it is used, it is to convey a meaning far from being flattering.

It may be some years, after sustained and systematic objections, before this word is dropped from our vocabulary and social consciousness. Sooner or later, however, it is bound to disappear with the receding flux of events as the processes of integration progress beyond the school-room and spill over into the manifold streams of public and private life. It will disappear in the United States as it has disappeared in Italy, in Spain, in Brazil, in Hawaii, in Mexico and Cuba.

However, because of a distressing determination of some supposedly progressive persons among us to cling to the word Negro as a generic designation for their pet projects or organizations, despite the connotations of inferiority and second class citizenship, the label may linger for quite some years. Of course its continued use is a deterrent to progress and is in contravention to all the steps that have been laboriously undertaken to allay our despair.

If the argument of those who dissent from this view were sustained by logic or even elementary common sense, it might at least command our sympathy. But their position is not only untenable, it is inconsistent with their own aspirations. They clamor vociferously for equality and recognition, alive. We are moving toward a plane of parity in all areas of relationships. Though it is being accomplished with tottering steps and under compulsion, nevertheless it is a mighty gain which intelligent men and women cannot afford to negate or retard.

We are firm in the belief that the use of the word Negro in such context as "Negro Chamber of Commerce," or "Negro Baseball League" is not only an intolerable anachronism, but actually is injurious to the cause of integration. It has no more jus-

tification than the "National Negro Anthem" which, not too long ago, was sung by our people at every important public gathering. Such doings have a plantation overtone which we should hasten to forget.

It was not without good reason that the late Robert S. Abbott forebade the word Negro in the headlines of the Chicago Defender. He saw how the word bred an inferiority complex and revived painful memories of slavery. Unfolding events since Mr. Abbott's death have fully justified his prevision and policy.

Negro Intelligence Not Less Than Whites', Tester Finds

North said that according to official of a psychological measuring service reported today he has been able to find no scientific evidence that Negroes are less intelligent than white people.

Robert D. North, assistant director of the Educational Records Bureau, New York, said in a report prepared for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization:

"If the nation's school systems were segregated on the ability to learn, color lines would be crossed in a way that would bewilder advocates of white mental supremacy."

Varied Schools Tested

The Educational Records Bureau conducts psychological tests and entrance examinations for secondary schools. The bulk of these are private schools although the Cincinnati, Ohio, and San Mateo, Calif., among other public systems, also use its services.

The North report, paid for by the Ford-financed Fund For The Republic, was released at the Anti-Defamation League's annual meeting here.

North's findings were along the same line as those of a group of 18 social scientists who said on October 15 that there are no "innate racial differences in intelligence" between the white and Negro races.

On September 17 a Villanova University professor, Frank C. J. McGurk, wrote in the magazine U.S. News & World Report that it had been "demonstrated over and over" that Negroes as a group do not have the learning capacity of whites.

North said that according to official of a psychological measuring service reported today he has been able to find no scientific evidence that Negroes are less intelligent than white people.

"The evidence that heredity factors account for differences is so weak as to be virtually nonexistent," he said.

"The intelligence which we measure is the ability to learn and to use acquired knowledge or skills . . . Those who have greater cultural benefits tend to do much better."

Aside from such things as quality of education, North said, some factors cannot be accurately analyzed.

For example, he said: "How much is a Negro child's incentive to learn . . . affected by a community attitude that educated Negroes are 'uppity'? Exactly how much weight should be given to a white child's indoctrination with the idea that he belongs to a superior race?"

No Inferior Races, Say Scientists

Group of 18 Issue Statement On Mental Ability

NEW YORK. — Eighteen

prominent social scientists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the nation Tuesday, Oct. 16, issued a joint statement attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of whites.

The signers, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, include: Prof. Otto Klineberg, Columbia university; Prof. Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Prof. Nevitt Sanford, Vassar college; Prof. Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell university; Prof. David Krech, University of California; Prof. Jerome Bruner, Harvard university; Prof. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Prof. Daniel Katz, University of Michigan; Prof. Anne Anastasi, Fordham university; Prof. Stuart Cook, New York university; Prof. Isidor Chein, New York university; Prof. Marie Jahoda, New York university; Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York; Prof. Bingham Dai, Duke university school of medicine; Prof. Irving Lorge, Teachers College, Columbia university; Prof. Solomon Asch, Swarthmore college; and Dr. David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation.

The joint statement supported its argument by citing positions taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which have "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

No New Research

After quoting excerpts from findings of these groups, the statement declared that "we know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions."

The statement criticized the position of "a few specialists" that Negro-white differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities.

"To this we would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms."

The statement said that intelligence quotients of southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

The joint statement also attacked the theory that differences in

the intelligence quotients persist even when "noncultural" questions are used.

"We would deny the possibility of devising a 'noncultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem."

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children," the statement said, but it ascribed these differences in achievement to inferior educational opportunities "which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child."

Achieve Despite Handicaps

Despite educational and environmental differences, the statement declared, there is "overlapping" between the two racial groups, which means that many Negro children do better than the average white child "in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected."

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or white, is scientifically unjustified."

The full text of the joint statement:

"In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites.

"The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity."

Nazi Theory Expelled

"A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated."

"These organizations included, among others, the American An-

thropological association in (1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological association in (1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education.

Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

"In 1953, a statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than 30 American social scientists, included the following:

The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences. . . . It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

"These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

Different View By Few

"Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on to major grounds. The first is that Negro-white differences in in-

telligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such "equation" is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms.

"We do know that the intelligence quotients of southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

"In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I. Q. persist even when "noncultural questions" are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a "noncultural" test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

"In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general.

"One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in "Drawing a Man." She regarded this test as "culture-free." Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier views, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience.

Apologizes For Error

"Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on "Studies in the psychology of children's drawings" in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: "the search for a culture-free test, whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory." She goes on to state that her own earlier study "is certainly no exception to the rule" and adds, "The writer hereby apologizes for it."

No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed.

"We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race, indi-

cate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. the deeper skin, they said.

"Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In the blue cast to an ape's skin, the blue cast, the doctors added, is seen in the human skin only in the Mongolian spot and certain blue moles.

Meanwhile, Dr. George E. Morris, Boston, revealed that the chemicals employed in the tanning of hides for shoes may cause some persons to develop a foot rash.

Morris found through tests that many persons were sensitive to chromium salt used to soften shoe leather. He said two chemists proved

Scientists Find Skin Color Potentiality

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—A relatively inactive pigment-forming system prevents the human skin from having brilliant hues and color changes, two doctors said today.

Drs. Arnold Zimmerman and S. William Becker Jr., of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, said the human skin actually has the potential to produce hues and color changes found in lower animals.

However, pigment-forming cells get sidetracked in the human body, they concluded in an exhibit at the 15th annual meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology.

"We may say that the human pigment forming cells originate in the same manner as those of lower animals; the distribution of these cells in the human fetus is similar to that seen in ape skins," they said. The two doctors studied specimens of skin from nine-week and older fetuses.

"It had been established that the potential pigment-forming cells of lower animals originate in the central nervous system and migrate to the skin, they said, but this type of movement had not been previously observed in the human.

Zimmerman and Becker were able to observe the pigment-forming cells entering the deeper layers of the skin, and followed these cells as they developed and moved into the top layer of skin where the cells normally reside.

Some of these cells stopped

that lactic acid from human perspiration can leach the chrome from the shoes and almost completely de-tan them. They confirmed Morris' observations that the chrome was not firmly fixed in the shoes but was taken out by perspiration and deposited on the skin, creating a foot rash on persons allergic to chromium.

PSYCHOLOGIST SAYS:

Tests Show Negroes As Group Lack Capacity For Education

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—A Villanova University psychologist said today that as measured by psychological-test performance Negroes as a group do not possess as much capacity for education as do whites. Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, associate professor of psychology at Villanova, added:

"This has been demonstrated over and over."

In a copyrighted article in U.S. News & World Report, weekly news magazine published in Washington, the psychologist said the nation "will have to be more factual about race differences, and much less emotional."

BASES OF TESTS

McGurk said he based his conclusions on psychological tests administered during World War I and since.

"Regardless of our emotional attachment to the school desegregation problem," McGurk wrote, "certain facts must be faced."

"First, as far as psychological test performance is a measure of capacity for education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group. This has been demonstrated over and over."

"Next, we must realize that, since 1912, the vast improvements in the social and economic status of the Negro have not changed his relationship to the whites regarding capacity for education. This is not to say that this relationship cannot be changed; it says merely that it has not been changed. It implies strongly that we are approaching the race difference problem from the wrong direction."

"Thirdly, as far as our knowledge of the problem goes, the improvements in the social and economic opportunities have only increased the differences between Negroes and whites. This is because such improvements have been given to both racial groups—not only to the Negro—and the whites have profited the more from them."

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN

McGurk said his conclusions were not drawn from a selection of studies intended to emphasize a point of view.

"They are the only existing studies that relate to the problem," he added.

McGurk, who has been doing research in racial psychology since 1939, recently left the staff of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., to join the Villanova faculty.

One study cited by the psychologist was made in 1953. McGurk said in this investigation, a "high socio-economic group" was selected from each race, as was a low socio-economic group.

Comparing the high groups, the psychologist added:

AVERAGE SCORE

"The average score of the high Negro group was very much lower than the average score of the whites of equivalent socio-economic status. In terms of Negro overlap, only 18 per cent of these Negro children of excellent socio-economic background obtained test scores that equaled or exceeded the average white score."

"This is even poorer Negro performance than that which was reported in 1918, and this is all the more significant when we consider that, in the 1953 reanalysis, we were dealing with Negro children of fine social and economic backgrounds."

COMPARISON MADE

In comparing Negroes and white of equally low social and economic backgrounds, McGurk said:

"Actually, the average test scores of the low Negro group and the low white group were almost identical. About 41 per cent of the Negroes overlapped (equaled or exceeded) the average score of the whites, and this is enough overlapping to allow us to say that the performance of the low Negro group is identical with the performance of the low white group."

McGurk said "a fruitful ap-

proach to racial equality cannot follow the lines of social and economic manipulation.

"There is something more important, more basic, to the race problem than differences in external opportunity."

The Beetle Eaters

"Since years I am behind Pygmies," says Austrian-born Father Martin Gusinde, 69, who teaches anthropology at Washington's Catholic University of America. Starting in 1934, he studied little brown people in Central and South Africa, the Philippines and the Andes. This year, with the help of a grant from Philadelphia's American Philosophical Society, he went to the interior of Australian New Guinea, where a little-known race of Pygmies lives in the rugged Schrader Mountains. "Such a terrible country!" says Father Gusinde. "In Austria the Alps are a kind of avenue compared to those mountains."

The Pygmies live on high, steep slopes, where they were driven by the bigger, fiercer people of the Ramu valley, and Father Gusinde found them the poorest of the poor. Their rudimentary culture is pre-Stone Age; their few stone weapons



FATHER GUSINDE & PYGMY FRIEND

Race Experts Speak On Comparative Intelligence

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.



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Racism: A World Issue

Miltown from a tree trunk.

and tools they did not make for themselves but got from Stone Age neighbors. In spite of the mountain cold, they wear only G-strings and their little grass huts contain nothing but ashes from their fires. Food is usually scarce, and women are scarcer. Male births among the Pygmies, says Father Gusinde, outnumber female births four to one, and young Pygmy

women are apt to be stolen by big, bad lowlanders. "Good number of bachelors roaming around," says Anthropologist Gusinde.

In spite of their hardships and deprivations, Gusinde reports, the Pygmies are a smiling, happy people. They commit no crimes and they wage no wars, while the better-fed people of the lush lowlands are both dour and bloodthirsty.

Religious News Service

The contentment of the Pygmies puzzled the anthropologist, and he searched for a reason for it. After studying their diet, he decided that their euphoria is due to one of their favorite dishes: big beetles and their larvae, the size of small sausages. A lucky Pygmy may find as many as 100 larvae in a riddled tree trunk. He bakes them with hot stones in a hole in the ground (New England clambake technique), and when he has eaten his fill, he feels as contented as a Hollywood agent tranquilized with Miltown.

The effect of the happiness beetles, thinks Father Gusinde, is due to their vitamin T, which gives "an agreeable feeling." Other insects contain it too, and other insect-eating people are notably contented with their miserable lots. The only trouble is that neighboring people, who do not eat happiness beetles, get pushy and steal their women. When Father Gusinde, no beetle eater, was in the country of the tranquilized Pygmies, the young women were hidden. During his stay he saw only one, about 15 years old, darting across a clearing. The Pygmies were taking no chances with a non-beetle eater.

Scientists Deny Race Inferiority

See page P. 12 Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — (INS) — A group of leading psychologists has stated there is no scientific justification for theories that Negro children are mentally inferior to white children.

In a joint statement last week, the signers noted the question of "innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites" had arisen "in connection with school desegregation."

It went on to cite statements by leading scientific organizations, including the American Psychological association, which have "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

NO NEW FACTS

The statement added: "We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions."

The statement said:

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children."

NOTED SCIENTISTS

However, it attributed these differences to inferior education opportunities and poorer environment.

Signers of the statement included:

Prof. Otto Klineberg of Columbia university; Dr. Gardner Murphy of the Menninger foundation; Prof. Theodore Newcomb of the University of Michigan; Prof. Bingham Dai of the Duke university school of medicine; Prof. Allison Davis, University of Chicago, and 13 other doctors and scientists.

New Pills to Make NEGROES WHITE!

By GEORGE S. SCHULER

SCAR WILDE said that nature often imitates art and now it seems that British dermatologists are trying to make my satire "Black-No-More" a reality. They've already perfected pills that can give Nordics a sun-tan hue and they swear that 20 years more experimenting will perfect pills to turn black skins white. What a prospect!

If they can invent a pill, they can invent a spray, and with a spray helicopters can be flown over the various ghettos of the Land of the Free relieving the Darker Brethren of the onus of blackness. Vast areas of the West Indies and Africa could have their people "improved" until indistinguishable from Belgians, Poles, Hungarians, British and other "God's Chosen People."

ONE CAN visualize a vast fleet of helicopters swooping southward over the State of Alabama or the Promised Land of Mississippi (promised to hang you!) spraying the black belt and leaving millions of new white folks in its wake!

One can see the drug store counters swept clear of bottles of Black-No-More pills as the benighted brethren decide to become voluntary whites, join the Up and Coming Country Club and get acquainted with the Real McCoy—in the daytime!

HERE IS a real revolution in prospect. An entire new set of laws will, of course, have to be enacted redefining "race" on the basis of hair texture, nostril width and lip thickness, and this will truly be a challenge to American scientific ingenuity. Judging by color was no tax on the

somewhat feeble mentality of the Southern segregationists and their Northern imitators. But in 1976 trained biologists, Bachelors of Science all, will have to be imported to distinguish the real whites from the voluntary whites with similar features. In desperation Congress may have to make this pill-and-spray traffic a subversive activity with heavy penalties for the guilty.

ONE CAN envision millions of Americans being periodically quarantined for long periods to see how many complexions begin to "go back" as the stuff wears off. However, my researches in 1930 while writing Black-No-More, convinced me of the feasibility of lasting change from black to white by glandular nutrition and electrical treatment. The only difficulty was that the voluntary whites became whiter than those born that way. This resulted in a counter-revolt of real whites to voluntary brown-skins.

OF COURSE, these speculations presuppose a static world political situation with the white folks still in the lead. But with the rapid changes taking place, with new black, brown and yellow nations throwing their weight around already and lopping off white folks' colonies, there may be a lot of changes made in 20 years. Another "victory" like that of World War II may finish Russia, Britain, France, et al.

Then black folks would be in the lead and the demand among white people for pills or sprays to make them dark-skinned might be greater than the sun-tan craze. Of course, childbirth would be a greater occupational hazard than ever, with black and

white babies springing up in the oddest places—but after all that happens even now!

Races of Man Steadily Changing By Evolution, Scientist Asserts

By WILLIAM G. WEART
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3—The races of mankind and their traits are steadily changing by evolution, the fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences was told today.

Speaking at a session on "Race and Human Evolution," Dr. Stapley M. Garn of the Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, Ohio, said that until "rather recently race in man was held to be fixed, unchanging and static."

On the surface, the anthropologist said, the old theory had much to recommend it. But, he added, there is now "excellent evidence that without outward signs races have been changing."

Fifty other scientists spoke at today's sessions of the congress in six lecture halls on the University of Pennsylvania campus.

Their subjects ranged from cultural relativism to turtle-fishing with the aid of the sucker fish. The eight-day congress, which ends Sunday, is being attended by 600 delegates from sixty nations, including the Soviet Union.

Dr. Garn said: "Retrospectively, it may seem strange that men who devoted their lives to human evolution at the species level should have balked at accepting evolution at the racial level."

The anthropologist said many racial differences seemed to relate to the geographical histories of the races in question. It is likely, he noted, that all traits in which people differ have an adaptive value, giving them some advantage for survival under certain conditions.

Question of Survival

Yet, he added, "it is one thing to demonstrate logically or experimentally that a given trait may be beneficial, and another thing to demonstrate survival

value." Dr. Garn contended that in view of what is now known, these conclusions were inescapable:

"Human races, like higher classifications of animals, are subject to evolutionary change."

"The particular traits by which races distinguish themselves are subject to natural selection."

"In retrospect," he commented, "all of the characters used in constructing a classification of man must have been grist in the evolutionary mill."

Earlier, I. I. Potekhin, of the Institute of Ethnography in the Soviet Union, urged scientists of all countries to collaborate. He said the social changes that had taken place in the Soviet had not eliminated the characteristics of the various nationalities that make up the country.

The Russians are making ethnic studies in many sections of the world, Mr. Potekhin said.



DISCOVERS RACIAL PYGMIES—The Rev. Dr. Martin Gusinde, professor of anthropology at Catholic University, talks to a pygmy man in New Guinea. Dr. Gusinde told of the discovery of the pygmies yesterday.

CU Anthropologist Finds Happiest Race of Pygmies

By CHARLES G. BROOKS

The existence of racial pygmies, possibly the closest human beings to the original homo sapiens, in New Guinea has been proven for the first time by a 70-year-old renowned anthropologist, who just returned to Catholic University.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Gusinde, professor of anthropology at the university, reports on three distinct linguistic groups of happy-go-lucky pygmies in the Bismarck min T, a recently discovered or Shrade Mountains, after a vitamin currently being experimented into areas never before penetrated by white men.

These pygmies have no knowledge of the feeling of pessimism, they almost lackadaisical, happy Dr. Gusinde declared at a press and content. In Europe, researchers found the same reason they eat many large beetles, action after injecting vitamin T larvae and other insects from into horses and dogs. Their entire set of reactions to life seem

to change
Washington
Party Unarmed

Dr. Gusinde, who has devoted his life to the study of anthropology, led 64 carriers and a monk on a New Guinea mission unarmed into the highlands last May. He spent about two months studying the physical characteristics of the pygmies.

These pygmies, he says, differ from the so-called pygmies known as the Yupa tribe he studied in the mountains of Venezuela in 1934.

Whereas the New Guinea pygmies are actually racial pygmies, the Yupa tribe proved to be peristatic pygmies. In other words, they were small in stature because of environmental factors. A move to sea level would result in biological modifications of size so that, after a couple of generations, the pigmy structure, no higher than 59 inches in height, would increase to a more normal height.

True racial pygmies are found in Central Africa, known as Twa; in the Philippines, where they are called Aeta, and in the Andaman Islands off India. Reports have drifted back from explorers of pygmies in New Guinea. Dr. Gusinde has now proven their existence.

Not Up to Stone Age

The New Guinea pygmies are of the wood culture level, a level in human history preceding the stone-age levels.

They live in small groups of up to 10 families on the precipitous slopes of mountains, which Dr. Gusinde says "make the steep slopes of the Alps look like smooth highways." They are completely isolated and fear outsiders.

RACE EXPERTS SPEAK ON COMPARATIVE INTELLIGENCE



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Race Differences

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The Social Psychology of Prejudice



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Racism: A World Issue

'Negroes smart as whites' says measuring official

By *Bernard R. Allen*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)

An official of a psychological measuring service reported today he has been able to find no scientific evidence that Negroes are less intelligent than white people.

Robert D. North, assistant director of the Educational Records Bureau, New York, said in a report prepared for the anti-defamation league of B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization.

THE EDUCATIONAL Records Bureau conducts psychological tests and entrance examinations for secondary schools. The bulk of these are private schools, although the Cincinnati, Ohio, and San Mateo, Calif., among other public systems, also use its services. The North Report, paid for

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North's findings were along the "The evidence that hereditary same line as those of a group factor's account for differences is of 18 social scientists who said so weak as to be virtually non-existent on Oct. 15 that there are no "in-existent," he said. "The intelligence which we measure is the ability to learn and to use acquired knowledge or skills. . . . Those who have greater cultural benefits tend to do much better."

On Sept. 17 a Vilanova University professor, Frank C. J. McGurk, wrote in the magazine U. S. News & World Report that it had been "demonstrated over and over" that Negroes as a group do not have the learning capacity of whites.

North said that according to scientific evidence whatever differences show up in intelligence

a community attitude that educated Negroes are 'uppity'? Exactly how much weight should be given to a white child's indoctrination with the idea that he belongs to a superior race?"

RACES DECLARED EQUAL IN BRAINS

Times P. 16-C
18 Social Scientists Issue

Findings on Study Covering

White and Negro Pupils

By BENJAMIN S. S. 6

There is no evidence that Negro children are intellectually inferior to white children, a group of prominent social scientists declared here yesterday.

Eighteen of the nation's recognized authorities in the field announced findings that theories of white superiority were scientifically unjustified. Two of the signers of the statement were Negroes.

Based on available research, the eighteen agreed, no conclusive data can be found to place the "inferior" label on the Negro race. Negro and white children were on an equal basis in the classroom when their backgrounds were comparable, they added.

The issue of Negro inferiority has arisen in various communities in connection with the movement for integration of the public schools.

Integration Findings

In Louisville, when integration was adopted, it was found that the Negro pupils were about two years below the level of achievement of their white classmates. Recent hearings in Washington brought out that, on the average, Negro pupils being integrated into the school system were likewise approximately two years behind the whites.

However, the eighteen social scientists asserted, this was to be ascribed more to poor educational facilities of the past and lack of cultural opportunities than to any innate intellectual differences. The eighteen supported their view by citing leading scientific organizations that had challenged any conclusion that "race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

The group criticized the position of "a few specialists" that Negro-white differences in intelligence test scores persisted even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities.

Several examples were cited to indicate that it was possible for Negro pupils to achieve as high academic standards as

white children.

The social scientists said that the intelligence quotients of Negro children from the South improved markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools in New York or Philadelphia.

The statement agreed that the intellectual achievement of Negro children, particularly those in segregated schools, was lower on the average than that of white children. It asserted, however, that time could close the gap.

Scope of the Analysis

"We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities associated with the social environment and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child," the statement said.

"Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race indicate that there is overlapping between the two regional groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other."

"In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means more than that some Negro children do better than the average white child; in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected."

After weighing all the evidence, the eighteen declared that "the conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or white, is scientifically unjustified."

They said that they were not taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are concerned, they added, only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons covering inborn intellectual capacity.

Professor disputes McGurk theories

Agro-American *Sat. 9-29-56*
Baltimore Md.
NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, last week asked U.S. News and World Report, a weekly magazine, to publish the other side of the question regarding whether colored students possess as much educational capacity as do whites. *P. 13*

In a copyrighted article which appeared in the magazine recently, Frank C. J. McGurk reported that his studies showed colored people as a group not to possess as much capacity for education as whites. Dr. McGurk is a psychologist and associate professor at Villanova University.

On Wednesday, the Rhode Island Psychological Association disputed Dr. McGurk's conclusions. Speaking for the group, Dr. Carl Pfaffmann of Brown University said:

"It is not possible to say on the basis of available evidence that colored people have inherently lower learning capacity than whites."

"THE REASON is that the only tests which have been employed—and this is true of all intelligence tests — are influenced by environmental experiences."

"You are asking a man to perform. Not only is his skill in the use of language involved, but also even the motivation and general attitude with which he approaches the test."

I think that in terms of the evidence, Dr. McGurk's conclusions are unwarranted. This man is taking test differences at face value. Most psychologists are skeptical of taking any test differences at face value."

COMMENTING ON the article, Mr. Wilkins said in a public statement that it "appears to be an attempt, by means of an unscientific and incomplete pre-

sentation of scientific data, to implant desired conclusions which could not be so implanted if the whole story were given."

Mr. Wilkins noted that Dr. McGurk's views are not concurred in by either Dr. Otto Klineberg or Dr. Ashley-Montague, whom the NAACP official called "generally regarded as among the foremost authorities on this subject."

FINDS RACIAL VARIATIONS IN MENTAL SKILL

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9-18-56
*Tests Show Negroes
Unequal to Whites*

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—A Villanova university psychologist said today that, as measured by psychological test performance, Negroes as a group do not possess as much capacity for education as do white people.

Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, associate professor of psychology at Villanova, added:

"This has been demonstrated over and over."

In a copyrighted article in U. S. News & World Report, weekly news magazine published in Washington, the psychologist said the nation "will have to be more factual about race differences, and much less emotional."

Based on Years of Tests McGurk said he based his conclusions on psychological tests administered to whites and Negroes during World War I and since.

"Regardless of our emotional attachment to the school desegregation problem," McGurk wrote, "certain facts must be faced."

"First, as far as psychological test performance is a measure of capacity for education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group. This has been demonstrated over and over."

"Next, we must realize that, since 1918, the vast improvements in the social and economic status of the Negro have not changed his relationship to the whites regarding capacity for education. This is not to say that this relationship cannot be changed; it says merely that it has not been changed. It implies strongly that we are approaching the race-difference problem from the wrong direction."

Whites Profit More
"Thirdly, as far as our knowledge of the problem goes, the improvements in the social and economic opportunities have only increased the differences between Negroes and whites. This is because such improvements have been given to both racial groups—not only to the Negro—and the whites have profited the more from them."

McGurk said his conclusions were not drawn from a selection of studies intended to emphasize a point of view.

"They are the only existing studies that relate to the problem," he added.

McGurk, who has been doing research in racial psychology since 1939, recently left the staff of the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., to join the Villanova faculty.

Two Groups Studied
One study cited by the psychologist was made in 1953. McGurk said in this investigation, a "high socio-economic group" was selected from each race, as was a low socio-

economic group. Comparing the high groups, the psychologist said:

"The average score of the high Negro group was very much lower than the average score of the whites of equivalent socio-economic status. In terms of Negro overlap, only 18 per cent of these Negro children of excellent socio-economic background obtained test scores that equaled or exceeded the average white score."

"This is even poorer Negro performance than that which was reported in 1918, and this is all the more significant when we consider that, in the 1953 re-analysis, we were dealing with Negro children of fine social and economic backgrounds."

Equal in Lower Groups
In comparing Negroes and whites of equally low social and economic backgrounds, McGurk said:

"Actually, the average test scores of the low Negro group and the low white group were almost identical. About 41 per cent of the Negroes overlapped [equaled or exceeded] the average score of the whites, and this is enough overlapping to allow us to say that the performance of the low Negro group is identical with the performance of the low white group."

McGurk said "a fruitful approach to racial equality cannot follow the lines of social and economic manipulation."

"There is something more important, more basic, to the race problem than differences in external opportunity."

Who is Dr. McGurk?

Agro-American *Sat. 9-29-56*
Baltimore
The Morning Sun and the U.S. News and World Report quote one Professor F. C. J. McGurk on the subject of average intelligence scores of colored and white children.

The U.S. News and World Report is an exceedingly conservative pro-segregation weekly news magazine edited by David Laurence.

Dr. McGurk is a one-time Annapolis Naval Academy teacher, now "associate" (not a full) professor of psychology at Villanova, Pa. University.

His eminence (or the lack of it) in the field of psychology may be judged by the fact that this is his first publication except for one paper based upon his doctoral thesis.

He cannot and does not set himself up as a scientific expert and an authority of high repute. His name does not appear in Who's Who in America.

The McGurk quote, which the Sun accepts as valid, is: (1) that tests show the average intelligence of colored children is below that of white and (2) that intelligence does not improve as educational and environmental conditions for colored children are bettered.

What the Villanova associate professor did not point out is, that the same tests score white children in the North ahead of white children in the South and some colored children in the North above some white children in the South.

Dr. Charles S. Thompson's poll of 129 of the nation's leading experts in psychology, sociology, education and anthropology published in 1934, showed only 19% of them in agreement with Dr. McGurk's theories.

No reputable scientist has held that race is the criterion in measuring intelligence.

BALTIMORE PUBLIC school junior high school tests several years ago showed the average colored child a year to a year and a half behind the average white child in the same grade.

Baltimore public schools were segregated.

The U.S. Supreme Court found that "segregation of colored and white children in public schools had a detrimental effect on colored children . . . a tendency to retard educational and mental development."

What we resent is the Sun's acceptance of the McGurk conclusion that the below-average test scores is a result of race rather than of economics and education.

LAST MONTH, the John Pittman Elementary School in St. Louis, recently integrated, reported a higher percentage of colored children tested below average.

Considering the educational and economic inequality which has long existed in the St. Louis colored community, would any sane person expect otherwise?

But in actual numbers, there were 37 colored chil-

dren and 84 white children below average—that is MORE under average white than colored children.

SO THE responsibility of educators in St. Louis and in Baltimore is to treat the below-average colored child exactly as they treat the below-average white child:

That is forget his race and give him an opportunity to make good. This may mean better teaching, smaller classes and even longer hours.

On one point we agree with Dr. McGurk.

He says: "That there is need for more information about this problem is more than clear."

But we hasten to ask: Why does the "associate" professor arrive at "conclusions" if he needs more information?

EXPERT SEES NO RACE INFERIORITY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)

An expert in educational and psychological measurement said Monday no available scientific evidence existed to prove that colored people as a group are inherently inferior in intelligence to whites.

Dr. Robert D. North, of New York, assistant director of the Educational Records Bureau of New York City, asserted that "if the nation's school systems were segregated on the ability to learn, color lines would be crossed in a way that would bewilder advocates of white mental supremacy."

His report, made public at the annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was financed by a grant from the Fund for the Republic.

Declaring that the quality of education is an important influence on the relationship of intelligence test achievements of colored people to those of whites, Dr. North reports that colored people, as well as whites, have scored in the very superior intelligence classification.

Whatever lag exists between colored people and whites in intelligence tests, he said, may be very well due to environmental, not hereditary differences. Some colored individuals, with good educational economic and family background, have scored as high as the top 2 per cent of the white population, according to conventional tests of intelligence.

"All the evidence points to a rise in intelligence as measured by standard tests when the individual's opportunities and incentives to learn are improved in the home, the school or the community generally," Dr. North said.

The report states that everywhere in the United States can be found large numbers of whites and colored persons "at each level of ability" as measured by test of capacity

to develop their abilities to the utmost," he says.

Negroes Held Whites' Equal In Intelligence

18 Social Scientists

Tell Result of Study
Lansville, Ky.
By BENJAMIN FINE

© New York Times News Service

New York, Oct. 16.—There is no evidence that Negro children are intellectually inferior to white children, a group of prominent social scientists declared here yesterday.

Eighteen of the nation's recognized authorities in the field announced findings that theories of white superiority were scientifically unjustified. Two of the signers of the statement were Negroes.

Based on available research, the 18 agreed, no conclusive data can be found to place the "inferior" label on the Negro race. Negro and white children were on an equal basis in the classroom when their backgrounds were comparable, they added.

Integration Argument

The issue of Negro inferiority has arisen in various communities in connection with the movement for integration of the public schools.

In Louisville, when integration was adopted, it was found that the Negro pupils were about two years below the level of achievement of their white classmates.

Recent hearings in Washington brought out that, on the average, Negro pupils being integrated into the school system were likewise approximately two years behind the whites.

Lack of Facilities Hurt

However, the social scientists asserted, this was to be ascribed more to poor educational facilities of the past and lack of cultural opportunities than to any innate intellectual differences. The 18 supported their view by citing leading scientific organizations that had challenged any conclusion that "race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

The group criticized the position of "a few specialists" that Negro-white differences in intelligence-test scores persisted even when the two groups are

"equated" for social and educational opportunities.

Examples Cited

Several examples were cited to indicate that it was possible for Negro pupils to achieve as high academic standards as white children.

The social scientists said intelligence quotients of Negro children from the South improved markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools in New York or Philadelphia.

The statement agreed that the intellectual achievement of Negro children, particularly those in segregated schools, was lower on the average than that of white children. It asserted, however, that time could close the gap.

18 Social Scientists Give Views

Joint Statement Says Negroes Not Inferior To Whites

NEW YORK—Eighteen prominent social scientists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the nation have issued a joint statement attacking as "scientifically unjustified" theories that the intellectual potential of Negroes is inferior to that of whites.

The signers, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, include Prof. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University; Prof. Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Prof. Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College; Prof. Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University; Prof. David Krech, University of California; Prof. Jerome Bruner, Harvard University.

ALSO PROF. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Prof. Daniel Katz, University of Michigan; Prof. Anne Anastasi, Fordham University; Prof.

Stuart Cook, New York University; Prof. Isidor Chein, New York University; Prof. Marie Jahoda, New York University; Prof. Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York; Prof. Bingham Dai, Duke University school of medicine; Prof. Irving Lorge, Teachers College, Columbia University; Prof. Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College; and Dr. David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation.

The joint statement supported its argument by citing positions taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which have "opposed the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics."

AFTER QUOTING excerpts from findings of these groups, the statement declared that "we know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions."

The statement criticized the position of "a new specialists" that Negro-white differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities.

"TO THIS WE would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms."

The statement said that intelligence quotients of southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in unsegregated schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

THE JOINT statement also attacked the theory that differences in the intelligence quotients persist even when "non-cultural" questions are used.

"We would deny the possibility of devising a 'non-cultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem."

"NO ONE CAN deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who are from segregated

schools, is lower on the average than that of white children," the statement said, but it ascribed these differences in achievement to inferior educational opportunities "which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child."

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use

'BLACK SAMBO' BANNED

Times 2-17-56
Toronto Schools Bar Book on

Negro Parents' Protest

New York Times 2-4-56
TORONTO, Feb. 3 (AP)—"Little Black Sambo," a children's classic since it was written in 1889, will be withdrawn from Toronto public schools.

The Board of Education voted last night to remove from classroom and school libraries the tale of a child's adventures in an Indian jungle. The book's withdrawal was asked by a Negro parent delegation on the ground that it was a cause of anguish to all Negroes.

The Superintendent of Schools, Z. S. Phimister, opposed the move as "a form of banning a book."

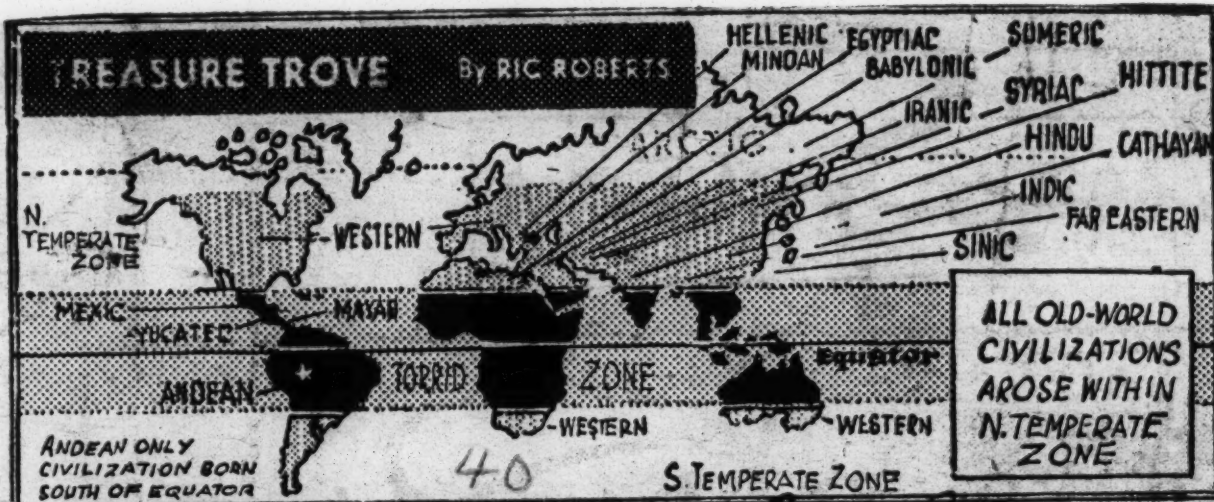
Negro History Study Urged By Preacher

News Observer 7-3-56

A Baptist minister from Philadelphia, Pa., urged yesterday that Negro history be taught in all schools so that both races might have a better understanding of each other.

Philly 4-3-56
Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, speaking at the 16th annual Theological Alumni Day Observance at Shaw University, said that a Canaanite woman, whom he described as a Negro, came to Jesus and showed a knowledge of Jewish history.

The speaker also said that race prejudices and inter-marriage are not new. He said that Moses caused much dissatisfaction when he married an Ethiopian woman.



Courier Magazine Sec. P. 2 To Make a Mortal Black

Sax. 3-24-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"TO MAKE a poet black and bid him sing," mused Countee Cullen, is one of fate's less laudible performances. Born to sing the sad music of the Freedman, poet Cullen crossed the somber line on Jan. 2, 1946, at 42. How wonderful it would have been had he been aware of the enormous findings of England's Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) and Austria's Dr. Karl Landsteiner. For example, the doctrines of Charles Darwin invested three Western generations with belief that Europeans have attained greater evolutionary perfection, by far, than other peoples; and brazenly led Caucasians to link spiritual and mental superiority with comparative absence of skin pigmentation.

**KUMBIALA**

... "living ebony"
with curliest hair

the resident human species is burned to what Mr. Cullen called "regal black." Along the equator, where roam noxious beasts and myriad reptiles, "spotted with deadly beauty," man is imprisoned by equatorial torpor and terror. No civilization has ever been originated along the Equator, anywhere on earth.

Man's earthly responses, we find, compulsively accord with the benignant smiles or the baleful frowns of nature. Caucasians have erected twelve civilizations but all were achieved within the enervating North Temperate Zone. The same holds for five civilizations accredited to Asians. Indeed, the primal Egyptian civilization arose at the twenty-fifth parallel, north, just inside the North Temperate Zone. Caucasians could never have evolved a civilization along the

40
Dr. Wallace, reporting experiences gained among savages, staggers Darwinism (Harper's Magazine, November, 1955), to wit: "The average savage possesses a brain so nearly equivalent to that of the average member of our most learned societies, both in equipment and potential, that differences between the two are negligible." Dr. Darwin was stumped for an answer, eighty years ago, when Dr. Wallace first made the observation. Today, science increasingly believes the Creator uniformly endowed man with a mental wave-length "norm" . . . responsive in direct proportion to minimum, optimum, maximum stimuli, in nature.

Dr. Landsteiner won the 1930 Nobel Prize for discovering human blood occurs in four chief types (O, A, B, and AB); distributed indiscriminately throughout the human family; and that pratings about blue-blood, mixed-blood and full-blood are based on utter eighteenth century myths. The basic determinatives of human genetics are genes, not blood.

Having scientifically banished the tragic misconceptions relative to mental endowment and blood, we turn to the final mournful medievalism: skin color. The average high school pupil knows that the straighter the sun's rays shine upon the earth, the more heat they bring. The more slanting they shine, the less heat they give. Thus, along the Equator (where the sun's rays beam in a straight line, through the thinnest buffer of earthly atmosphere)

dulling equatorial line and worse still, would undoubtedly have perished there.

Unique, at least at first sight, is the fact that the Andean civilization (circa 33 B. C./A. D. 1533) is the only formal society ever originated south of the Equator. The feat of the Quechuan Indians, in erecting that Incac Empire, borders on the implausible when we recall that the southern half of the Torrid Zone, from the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn, is the world's hottest area. Were the Quechuans super men? No! By a strange stroke of fortune, they were ensconced at the 6,000-foot level, amid the high tablelands of South Peru, along the Twentieth Parallel, south; miraculously shielded from a pitiless sun by a humblity peculiar to the Andes Mountains. Nature smiled upon them.

Herewith, is Kumbiala, an example of "living ebony": born Negrito, within North Australia's projection into the blazing southern half of the Torrid Zone. Note the wondrous hair (said by Smithsonian Institution's Dr. T. Dale Stewart to be an earmark of Caucasian ancestry); see Kumbiala's capacious nose, fist-fighter's (Cro-Magnon) brow, enormous mustachio area . . . but do not forget that beneath that ebony coat lurks mental "norm" never exposed to definitive optimums; and that Kumbiala's blood type may be your very own.

Human mental wave-length being a norm, skin-color is no correlative of the average mentality but, rather, a representation of nature's belated smile (3,100 years) on Europe; Kumbiala is the Winston Churchill represents nature's cruelest perversities. It is well enough "to make a poet black and bid him sing," if, as was the case of Miss Phyllis Wheatley (1753-1784) fate decrees personal removal, from her native Senegal to Boston.

Within 20 Years, a Choice?

Herald Tribune Pills Foreseen to Change Skin from Black to White

LONDON — The Sunday Times said Sunday scientists expect to have new pills available within the next 20 years to change a person's color from black to white.

The newspaper said doctors already had pills which could give a white person a protective tan. These pills, made of a drug extracted from citrus peel oil, were used in cases where skins were too sensitive to sunlight.

"If white people can be made brown, can black people be made white?" suggested The Sunday Times. It quoted Dr. F. R. Bettley, editor of the British Journal of Dermatology, as saying there was no chemical reason why not.

The newspaper said extensive research work was being done on this skin pigmentation process and the possibilities were that within the next 20 years men would choose their color "by swallowing the right pills."

"Color," The Sunday Times noted, "may yet be easier to eliminate than the color bar."

Negro Zulu leaders and asked them to "tone up" the parade, or call it off. But as the Zulu parade started its aimless rambling today, it was as boisterous as ever.

James Russell, the Zulus parade marshal, said that if Negroes like the parade, "they can come out. If they don't, they can stay home. It's not disgusting. It's a lot of fun."

Laws said, however, he intended to confer with Zulu officials again and said "I believe we will be able to agree on a lot of points on what can be done to improve future parades. If not, we'll ask them to call off next year's event."

The Zulu parade comprised three flimsy floats, one for King Albert Hamilton, one for his queen and another for part of his court. All were rickety and it appeared doubtful if they would last the day.

Rex Royally Dressed.

In contrast, Rex, the lord of misrule and the king of Mardi Gras led a glittering 20-float parade through downtown streets and by city hall. It was estimated it cost the organization \$30,000 or more to stage the gigantic

and green-trimmed float with whiskey and decor.

Color By Choice

Cheer up boys. The race problem has been solved! A British dermatologist, Dr. F. R. Bettley, has been quoted as saying that black people can be made white and white people can be made brown.

The London Sunday Times said last week that within 20 years scientists will have pills perfected to change a person's color from black to white, and that "men can choose their color by swallowing the right pills."

"Color," says the Times, "may yet be easier to eliminate than the color bar." According to the story, a formula has already been worked out to make white people brown, which is described as a "protective coating."

If all this is true then Brother Eastland and his like ilk will soon be out of business because color will no longer be an accident of birth it will be by choice. And it just could be that brown and black will be preferred to white. From all the sun worshippers we've noted stretched out on the beaches of America it seems to us that a large part of the white population is frantically trying to hasten the color process.

Do we sound a little sinister when it tickles our sense of humor to do a little mischievous speculating? Wouldn't it be just too hilarious if somebody slipped a double dose of brown pills into Senator

McGurk, Davis exposed

apro - American
Baltimore, Md. Editorial

Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk stands repudiated and the U.S. News and World Report exposed for what it is—the not-so-thorough voice of a publisher who says the 14th Amendment was illegally adopted.

The intellectual potential of colored persons is not inferior to that of whites, according to a joint statement by 18 prominent social scientists from the staffs of universities and research institutions throughout the country.

Dr. McGurk, associate professor of psychology at Villanova University (Pa.), stated in an article published in U.S. News and World Report that colored have a lower intellectual potential than whites.

In order to reach this conclusion, he chose 63 studies showing difference between coloreds and whites, but only six of which were the socio-econom-

ic backgrounds of the two races was equal.

In their statement, which refutes Dr. McGurk, the 18 prominent scientists cite position taken in the past by leading scientific organizations which oppose the conclusion that innate psychological characteristics are determined by race.

"We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions," the scientists stated.

This theory of inferior intellectual capacity was what the Davis Subcommittee sought (and failed) to prove during the recent school hearings.

Dr. McGurk, U.S. News and World Report and the Davis Subcommittee group are thus proved in error. We hope, thereafter, the partisan scientists, publishers and pro-segregation politicians will leave to scientists the matter of scientific conclusions.

Mardi Gras Incident

New York Observer Parade Fun, Not 'Disgusting,' Zulus Tell Frowning NAACP

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 (UP) — An unsteady Zulu king led the Negro Mardi Gras parade down back streets today while white high society marched in glittering splendor along stately avenues.

A leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People called the ramshackle Zulu parade, punctuated by stops at Negro bars where the king ordered drinks on the house, "disgusting."

"What I saw today certainly should be improved on," said Clarence Laws, field secretary of the NAACP. "It was extremely degrading to the Negro."

Laws last week conferred with

parade which used as its theme "festivals of the world."

Rex, Edgar A. C. Bright, cotton broker, was dressed in a brilliant robe featuring the Mardi Gras colors of purple, green and gold and studded with diamonds. His queen, debutante Patricia Charbonnet Henican, was decked out in queenly splendor that probably cost a small fortune.

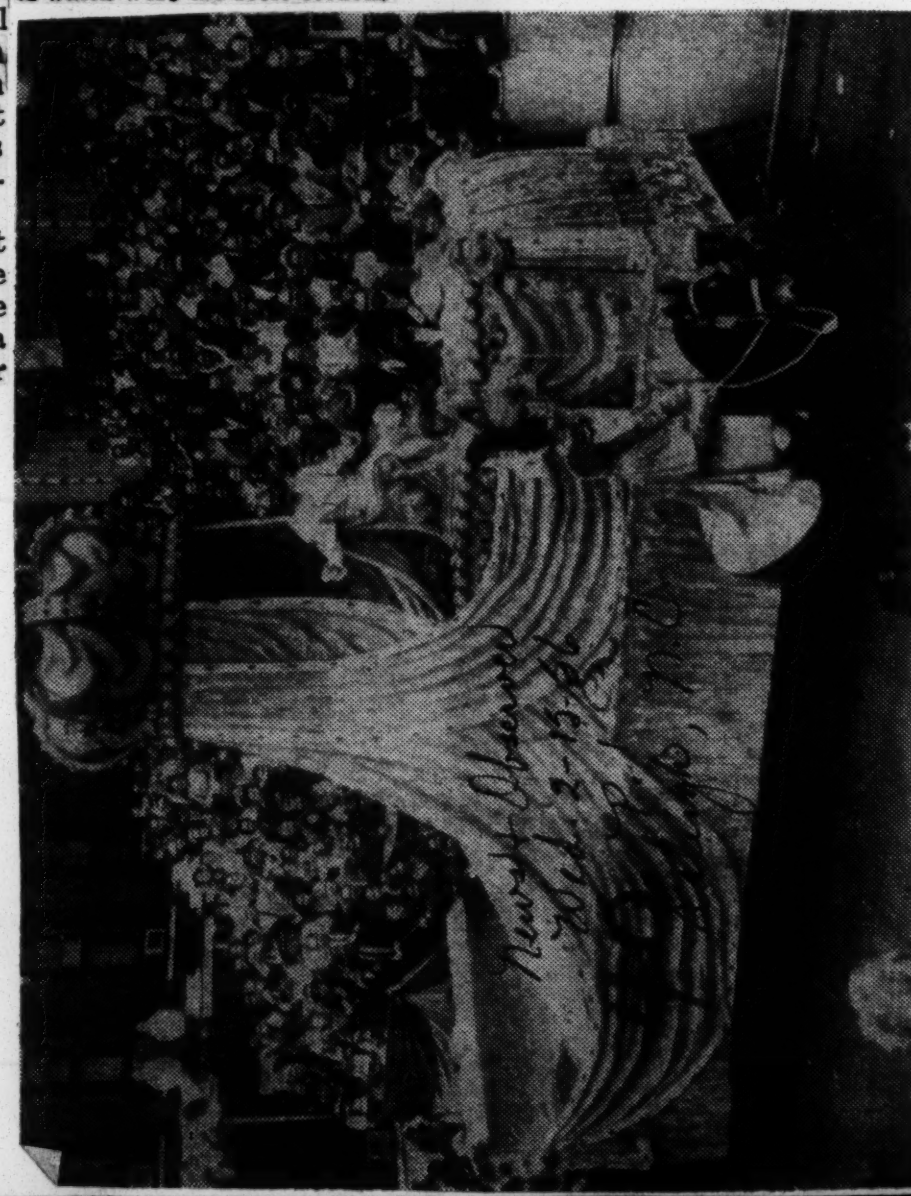
By contrast, King Hamilton wore black tights and a hula skirt with a well-used black sequin-dotted robe with a black pasteboard crown.

The king arrived at the foot of Canal street on a tugboat.

He strutted ashore on a gang-plank but lost his dignity when he stumbled enroute to his gold

Eastland's coffee one morning 20 years hence and he found himself turning black by nightfall? If Jim didn't die from mortification, he would probably be humiliated to think that science had blasted all of his pet theories on racial supremacy to smithereens.

As for "We" who have been behind that "protective coloring" for lo these many years there are a lot of us who will keep it. After all it's so interesting to be colored!



REX TOASTS CROWD—Rex, King of Mardi Gras, on his regal float in front of city hall yesterday toasts the mayor of New Orleans and thousands of carnival spectators gathered in the reviewing stands and on the streets. (AP Wirephoto)